

APPENDIX L

PROCEDURES FOR TRANSPORTING GOVERNMENT-OWNED SMALL ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND COMPRESSED GASES ABOARD COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT IN SCHEDULED AND CHARTER SERVICE

A. GOVERNMENT-OWNED CARRY-ON WEAPONS, AMMUNITION, AND CERTAIN COMPRESSED GASES ABOARD COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT

1. Scope. This applies to movement of government-owned individual carry-on weapons, ammunition, and compressed gases aboard commercial aircraft in scheduled and chartered service. Movement procedures to be followed under tactical, contingency, exercise or emergency conditions are contained in AFJMAN 24-204/NAVSUP Pub 505/TM 38-250/MCO P4030. 19F/DLAM 4145.3, Preparation of Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments. No passenger will be permitted to hand-carry weapons, ammunition and/or compressed gases to, from, or aboard commercial aircraft except as provided in this paragraph and as prescribed in individual Services' directives. Decontamination kits (M258/M258A1) are not considered hazardous materials and are not regarded as regulated items by the DOT. They may be moved on commercial passenger aircraft in either scheduled or charter service.

2. Standard Methods for Movement of Individual Carry-On Weapons On Scheduled Service.

a. Weapons Stowage. All weapons must be stowed in the baggage compartment, and must be assembled, unloaded, and containerized in accordance with airline procedures. Mission permitting, consider removing the bolt and placing in separate container with checked baggage.

b. Security of Weapons. All military members will be briefed to cooperate with commercial carrier representatives concerning weapons carried in the checked baggage. 15 U.S.C. 108.11(D), states: "No certificate holder may knowingly permit any person to transport, nor may any person transport or tender for transport, any unloaded firearm in checked baggage aboard an airplane unless --

(1) The passenger declares to the certificate holder, either orally or in writing before checking the baggage, that any firearm carried in the baggage is unloaded;

(2) The firearm is carried in a container the certificate holder considers appropriate for air transportation;

(3) When the firearm is other than a shotgun, rifle, or other firearm normally fired from the shoulder position, the baggage in which it is carried "is locked, and only the passenger checking the baggage retains the key or combination; and,

(4) The baggage containing the firearm is carried in an area, other than the flight crew compartment, that is inaccessible to passenger.

c. Weapons will not be accepted by the carrier as checked baggage unless packed in a suitable container, i.e., suitcase, gun case. Individually ticketed passengers must

check with airline representative, in advance, to find out what type of container is appropriate for that carrier when carrying weapons, soft-side suitcase or a hard-sided container.

d. Unit commanders or their designated representatives will coordinate in advance with carrier station managers or charter representatives to arrange for continued observation of weapon containers through baggage handling stages during loading or unloading at origin/destination or transfer point.

3. Standard Methods for Movement of Individual Carry-On Weapons on Charter Service. Weapons are allowed only on missions supporting training exercises or contingency operations and when authorized in Operations Plan or mission directive. (NOTE: The total cabin load of the aircraft must consist exclusively of DoD-sponsored forces).

a. Weapons stowed in the baggage compartment must be assembled, unloaded and containerized crew serviced weapons (M-60, 50 Cal, etc.) must be transported in the baggage compartment.

b. Some 'weapons (shoulder fired and side arm) may be carried in the passenger compartment. The assembled weapon must either have the bolt removed and placed in plastic bag or wrap or other suitable protective cover and stored in individual's rucksack/Alice pack prior to aircraft boarding (units may use a bolt box or any other type container), or

c. The assembled weapon must have the bolt locked in proper position to allow visual inspection. The weapon safety switch must be in the safe position. For M-16 weapons, an inserted flag safety stick may be used to lock the bolt in proper position and allow visual inspection. If flag safety sticks are not available, provisions of paragraph A.2.b. above applies. Lock the bolt out of the chamber and assure that weapon is unloaded. The use of the flag safety stick is optional, not mandatory). NOTE: Flag safety sticks, NSN 1005-00-418-8557, may be purchased for approximately 24 cents each and provide instant recognition that a round is not in the chamber.

4. Handling and Stowage of Weapons in Passenger Compartments. Unit commanders or their designated agents will be responsible for ensuring:

a. An officer or senior ranking enlisted member of the group is designated as troop commander in charge of each aircraft transporting troops. There will only be one troop commander per -aircraft. This individual is responsible for ensuring 100 percent compliance with military regulations and providing a single point of contact and liaison with the senior flight attendant. The troop commander will designate individuals to observe the loading of baggage and troops as necessary. The troop commander will also ensure hand-carried baggage contains no hazardous or prohibited items. This will be accomplished by the unit commander or designated representative(s) through a physical examination of 100 per cent of the contents of all hand-carried baggage.

b. Prior to boarding, all troops with weapons will be instructed by the troop commander to use extreme care when carrying their weapons to their seat so they do not puncture aircraft components such as windows, wall coverings, overhead racks, seat backs, cushions, etc.

c. During boarding, one person will be positioned at the bottom of the steps to control passenger flow and double check carry-on equipment. This individual will ensure each weapon carried on board has the bolt removed, and either has a flag safety stick inserted or is in the proper locked position (See paragraphs 3. a., b., and c. above), that no round is positioned in the chamber, and an ammunition clip/magazine is not affixed to the weapon. One person will be positioned at the head of each aisle (two for wide-body aircraft) to direct troops. If necessary, another person may be positioned along the aisle to direct seating.

5. Stowage of Hand-Carried Weapons. Troops with hand-carried weapons will stow the weapons flat on the floor of the aircraft under the seats in front of them. Passengers sitting in bulkhead seats will stow weapons under their seats or place them in a cabin storage area approved by the flight attendant.

6. Determination of Method to Be Used in the Movement of Individual Carry-On Weapons. The method of movement will be determined by the responsible commander. In making this judgement, the commander will select that method which affords maximum security and safety without jeopardizing mission accomplishment. This determination, together with other transportation requirements, will be furnished to the Commander, MTMC, or the installation transportation officer, as appropriate, who will notify the carrier.

7. Ammunition.

a. Ammunition. When concurrent shipment of small arms ammunition in the baggage compartment of commercial aircraft transporting troops is determined mission essential by the responsible commander, the requirement furnished to headquarters, MTMC will specify by type and quantity any weapons, ammunition, or other hazardous items which will be moved and whether they will be hand-carried or packaged as impedimenta. Specify "NONE if no hazardous items will be moved. If military impedimenta or hazardous items will move in freight service, CONUS, or export, see applicable freight provisions. Small arms ammunition under 11 pounds may be carried within a passenger's checked baggage, provided it is in the manufacturer's original package or securely boxed.

b. Small Arms Ammunition, Division 1.4, weighing 65 pounds or less per package may be reclassified as small arms ammunition, Other Regulated Material-D (ORM-D), in accordance with 49 CFR Table 173-101 and Section 173.1201. Small arms ammunition, ORM-D, packaged in accordance with 49 CFR 173.1201(b), may be transported on commercial passenger aircraft. Small arms ammunition that may be transported as ORM-D are:

(1) Ammunition with inert projectiles or blank ammunition.

(2) Ammunition having no tear gas, incendiary, or detonating explosive projectiles.

(3) Ammunition not exceeding .50 caliber for rifle or pistol cartridges or 8 gauge for shotgun shells.

c. Small arms ammunition with tracer rounds are designated as Division 1.4 material by the DOT and limited to 50 pounds (net) per package.

d. ITOS must contact the commercial carrier(s) being used to determine the carrier's policy regarding the number of packages accepted and allowable weight, since there are wide variances in carrier's tariffs and rules.

e. Ammunition packaging instructions are prescribed in paragraph 5-53, AFJW 24-204/NAVSUP Pub 505/TM 38-250/MCOP4030.19F/DLAM 4145.3

8. Compressed Gases. Oxygen, up to 150 pounds per package, allowed in charter passenger service.

B. INSPECTION OF BAGGAGE

1. Hazardous or Prohibited Items. Federal law prohibits carriage of hazardous materials aboard passenger equipment or in passenger baggage (49 CFR). Willful violations of the law may result in fines of not more than \$25,000, imprisonment for a term not to exceed 5 years, or both. To prevent unauthorized transport of hazardous or prohibited material, the troop commander will be responsible for conducting an inspection of personnel and their checked or stowed baggage and carry-on items to verify that no hazardous items are present. This inspection will be conducted, whenever possible, at the military installation prior to departure, to avoid delays and congestion in passenger terminal areas. One or more members of the group may be appointed to assist in the inspection. Hazardous items found will be turned over to either a civil or military law enforcement officer or explosive disposal personnel. Examples of hazardous or prohibited material which may not be moved in either checked or carry-on baggage include, but are not limited to, the following: black power, blasting caps, caustic or corrosive materials, detonating fuses, dynamite, explosive projectiles, flares, flammable material, grenades, grenade simulators, poisons, smoke bombs, tear gas, unauthorized ammunition (see paragraph A. 1. of this chapter), or any other explosive, incendiary devices, or combustible materials. Tables of hazardous material are in 49 CFR 171.101.

2. Inspection and Certification. When movement is on commercial aircraft in charter service, the troop commander or group leader must certify on the passenger manifest that this inspection was made and baggage was checked. The following statement will be entered on the last page of the manifest (or the reverse) by the troop commander:

"I certify that no unauthorized weapons or ammunition, explosive devices, or other prohibited items have been found in the possession, to include carry-on or stowed baggage of those personnel for whom I am the designated troop commander or group leader. All personnel have been made aware of the penalties for violation under 49 CFR. "

Date

Printed Name and Grade
Signature

In the absence of a passenger manifest, the inspection will be documented by the troop commander either by hand writing or typing on paper and given to the aircraft captain or other carrier representative on the scene.